

The Pensacola Journal

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PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1905.

HON. FRANK REILLEY A CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

The announcement of Alderman Frank Reilly as a candidate in the coming primaries for the nomination of mayor of Pensacola will be read with interest by everyone in the city this morning. It is the first announcement in the municipal campaign, but it will no doubt be followed soon by announcements for other offices all down the line.

Mr. Reilly is the style of a man who could not do otherwise than make a good mayor. He is not only a successful business man, but he has served with credit on the city council and he is familiar with all of the details of the city government.

A life-long resident of Escambia county and a business man in Pensacola for the past fifteen years, Mr. Reilly has built up a reputation for business and personal integrity, such as any man might well regard with pride. Nearly everyone knows him and he enjoys the esteem and confidence of the entire public.

The election of Mr. Reilly as mayor would cement all factions in the city government and it would no doubt be productive of that harmonious spirit which is such a desirable feature in municipal affairs of every kind.

THAT "SUSPENSION" OF CERTAIN LICENSE TAXES.

The vigorous protest which the business men of Pensacola have entered against the attempted "suspension" by a part of the city government of certain license tax provisions forms a pretty strong endorsement of the position which The Journal took on the same matter yesterday morning.

In addition to this protest, which nearly every business man of prominence in the city has signed, and which is re-inforced by the published letters of Aldermen Muldon and Cahn, The Journal is able to state that at least five out of the six members of the council who did not sign the petition to the mayor, are opposed to any such tinkering with the city ordinances.

Members of a committee of business men who visited Mayor Welles before the coming of the shows to this city are also authority for the statement that the mayor himself promised them he would not grant any concessions of the kind which he later gave his "permission" to grant, and the case therefore assumes a still more complex situation.

RATHER MAKE GOOD-ROADS THAN GO TO STATE SENATE.

There is at least one man in the state of Florida who cannot be tempted by the offer of political prominence to give up a work which he considers it his duty to finish, and the refusal of H. W. Long to become a candidate for the state senate from the Twentieth district, vice C. M. Brown, is generally commended by the state press. The Gainesville Sun is especially enthusiastic in commending the action of Mr. Long and, in a recent issue, has the following to say regarding the matter:

The people of Marion county have been very busy for the past three or four weeks drumming up candidates to make the run at the special election for the position of state senator, to fill the place of Hon. C. M. Brown, not yet made vacant by his resignation, but who is said to have emulated the example of the late lamented James G. Blaine and "wrote" a letter, without the added postscript "burn this."

They have found a number who are willing to offer themselves up on the altar of the Twentieth district, comprising Marion and Sumter, and for last named county has some. But H. W. Long, when asked to make the sacrifice, declared he was otherwise engaged—had other business on his hands, and so Mr. Long goes on record as declining the honor that the people desired to bestow upon him. Few men in this or any other commonwealth of the forty-six would pass up such an opportunity simply because he would rather hold the place of county commissioner and help make "good roads." But Mr. Long is the one man, at least, who has the interests of his county at heart, and when he has the good roads all completed he should be given a ride over them in an auto to the state capitol.

Long may he have.

The Tallahassee True Democrat makes the following very timely comment on a situation that is becoming more noticeable as time goes on:

Mr. Bryan and the democratic party are nearer "together" to-day than they have ever been before. Both have had time and opportunity and incentive to unlearn many things and to learn others about each other. What is to prevent a final consummation of harmonious relations between them before the next presidential contest?

The supreme court of Indiana has held, in the case of Anderson vs. Fleming, that engaging an independent contractor to make a street improvement does not relieve a municipality from liability for injuries to travelers from the unsafe condition of the street during the performance of the work, if the work will of necessity render the highway unsafe unless it is properly guarded and lighted.

The first issue of the True Democrat, published by Jno. G. Collins, at Tallahassee, has been received. From first appearance, the True Democrat is going to be all that its name implies, and Mr. Collins, whose life work has been devoted mostly to journalism, will receive a deserved support from the business men of Tallahassee.

Book Washington tells his people to "get a bank account," but fails to explain the modus operandi to the end desired. Most anyone would follow the advice if they only knew how.

Immediately the death of Mrs. Stanford was announced the predicted scramble of heirs for the Stanford millions began and an effort is to be made to break the will.

Rojevstevsky seems to have been absolutely swallowed up by the waters of the Indian ocean. Togo, also, has disappeared. Must be something doing before long.

Mayor T. E. Welles left yesterday morning for Tallahassee. During his absence, the duties of mayor will devolve on Mayor Pro Tem O. E. Maura.

Kuropatkin would probably do well to get that coffin in readiness for emergencies, if it wasn't knocked to pieces for firewood during the winter.

Col. Bill Cody says he wants no reconciliation. Judging from the testimony in the case it is probable that Mrs. Bill is of the same opinion.

Why not chloroform Kuropatkin?

DEATH OF GENERAL JOHN H. REAGAN.

New Orleans States.

of that war to join his fortunes with the Confederacy.

He became postmaster general of the Confederacy by appointment by President Davis, and filled that office with distinguished ability, as he filled the other responsible positions with which he was honored by his people during his long and honorable career. He was captured with Mr. Davis in 1865, and confined in a northern prison for some time, and upon his release he returned to Texas and devoted himself to his farming interests. Upon the removal of his political disabilities in 1875, General Reagan was elected to congress by his people, and the chairman of the newly created State Railway Commission which he soon made a model, and blazed the way for important reforms, which were adopted by other states and by the national commission, in the creation of which he had been the moving spirit.

Several years since he retired to private life and passed his declining days at his simple country home, exemplifying by the dignity of his bearing and the liberality of his views, the highest ideal of true American citizenship. Thus, after a checkered and eventful career of more than four-score years, did this model citizen, whose distinguished public services embraced positions of responsibility, honor and trust under three national governments, pass to his reward. No man in the south was held in greater reverence than he, nor does the history of this republic record the career of one who in various capacities served his people with cleaner or more disinterested purpose, or one who erected a higher standard by which to be guided in public service.

His death will be sincerely mourned throughout the south, and wherever his character is known there will be regret over the departure of the grand old gentleman who from a humble station in life became, by his own efforts, a statesman long moving in a large orbit, and through it all maintaining a reputation and a character irreproachable and spotless.

THE NEW TERM OF
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

The inauguration of a president of the United States has long ceased to have any particular significance. All the lessons that could be drawn from it have been set forth time and again. The president is elected in November and installed in office four months afterward. In this interval the results of the election have been canvassed, the causes contributing to the success of one party and the defeat of another have been exhaustively discussed, and as a rule the country has had an opportunity to adjust itself to normal conditions again.

Inaugurations have diverged far from the simplicity of the early days of the republic. They have become great spectacles that are totally out of keeping with the traditions of democracy. The inauguration of Saturday probably reached the limit of extravagance and pomp.

Of course there will be no particular change in the administration of national affairs. Mr. Roosevelt has been president for three years, and his policies and modes of action are pretty well defined. We entertain the strong conviction that he took too many liberties with the Constitution of the United States, but the great majority of the people seem to enter-

**The Journal Printed
During February,
1905, a Total
of
100,965
Copies
Or an Average of
4,207
Daily.**

The following figures show The Pensacola Journal's circulation for each day during the month of February, 1905, with the average number of copies daily:

Feb. 1.....4,050	Feb. 15.....4,175
Feb. 2.....4,050	Feb. 16.....4,175
Feb. 3.....4,050	Feb. 17.....4,175
Feb. 4.....4,050	Feb. 18.....4,175
Feb. 5.....4,250	Feb. 19.....4,500
Feb. 6.....4,100	Feb. 20.....4,200
Feb. 7.....4,100	Feb. 21.....4,200
Feb. 8.....4,110	Feb. 22.....4,250
Feb. 9.....4,125	Feb. 23.....4,250
Feb. 10.....4,125	Feb. 24.....4,250
Feb. 11.....4,155	Feb. 25.....4,275
Feb. 12.....4,350	Feb. 26.....4,650
Feb. 13.....4,175	Feb. 27.....4,300
Feb. 14.....4,175	Feb. 28.....4,300
Total For Month.....100,965	

The total 100,965 divided by 24 (the actual number of issues) shows the average number of copies printed per issue during the month to be 4,207.

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct according to the records on file in this office.

HARRY R. SMITH,
Circulation Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of February, 1905.

J. P. STOKES,
Notary Public.

tain no fear of that. As far back as last November, we knew that he had been elected president by the largest majority ever given any candidate for office in this country. Saturday he was formally introduced into office in the midst of a blaze of meaningless splendor.

Mr. Roosevelt has recently indicated that he entertains saner views regarding the south than other members of his party. When Senator Platt introduced in congress an absurd, lawless and unconstitutional bill to cut down southern representation Mr. Roosevelt was wise enough to see that such a measure would never do. He accordingly is reported to have said forcefully upon it. Whatever may have been his motives for that, the people of the south accepted it as at least a disposition to accord this section fair play.

Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas and several other southern states have no election laws that can be tortured into discrimination against negro voters, yet Platt had it arranged to cut down the representation in all these states.

If the president is the fair-minded man he claims to be, he will never tolerate for a moment such a monstrous injustice. We have only the best wishes for the success of Mr. Roosevelt's administration. We trust that he will cease to think of partisan advantage and give us an administration not sectional, but American. We trust also that he will hereafter new closer to the constitution line, and carefully refrain from even the semblance of usurping any of the functions pertaining to other branches of the government. Mr. Roosevelt has the greatest opportunity ever given any president of the United States. Will he embrace it?

Slavery in America.

"One of the common, everyday errors which are taught in the schools in America is that which relates to the introduction into the western hemisphere of African slavery," writes a critic. "The school histories which the schoolgirl and schoolboy study say that it dates from 1619 or 1620, when a Dutch sea captain sold the English settlers the first African. The year 1501, however, is the date of the earliest reference in American history to negroes coming from Spain to America, 122 years before Albany, N. Y., was settled by the Dutch and 108 years before Jamestown, Va., was settled by the English. In 1505 King Ferdinand of Spain wrote to Orlando, then governor of Hispaniola, 'I will send more negro slaves, as you request.' In 1510 fifty negro slaves were sent to work in the mines of Hispaniola. There is a record of King Ferdinand's response to a request of Las Casas, bishop of La Concepcion, in Hispaniola, that more negroes should be imported. He said, 'There are already many negroes on the island.' This was in the year 1514."

The Jap Baby.

How do you suppose the babies in Japan take an airing? In baby carriages, you say? Of course not. The Japanese never do anything the way we do it. When the baby's about three days old it goes out for its first glimpse of the world strapped on somebody's back, and that's the way it goes every day till it can go on its own feet. Sometimes its mother or its nurse takes it, but very often it rides on the back of a brother or sister, who is perhaps not more than four or five years old. These little nurses don't seem to be troubled at all by their charges, as you would suppose. They play ball and tag and run races and fly kites in spite of the heavy loads on their backs. What is more remarkable, the babies are perfectly happy and hardly ever cry, though when their young nurses run with them the poor babies' faces bang back and forth against their caretakers' shoulders till an American baby would howl with pain and rage—Bertha Runkle in St. Nicholas.

Why She Turned Vegetarian.

An English countess who has many American friends recently became a vegetarian. The other day in a letter to New York she accounted for her abandonment of flesh food.

"Not long ago," she wrote, "I visited a slaughter house."

"I can't tell you how everything was stained deep with blood; how there arose from the drenched, dark floors the peculiar odor of blood."

"As I was hurrying away three beautiful lambs were led in by a man with a long, shining knife. Filled with pity and indignation, I said:

"How can you be so cruel as to put those innocent little lambs to death?"

"Why, madam," said the man, "you wouldn't eat them alive, would you?"

The Original Fruit Cannery.

We are indebted to Pompeii for the great industry of canned fruit. Years ago, when the excavations were just beginning, a party of Cincinnatians found in what had been the pantry of a house many jars of preserved figs. One was opened, and they were found to be fresh and good. Investigation showed that the figs had been put into jars in a heated state, an aperture left for the steam to escape and then sealed with wax. The hint was taken, and the next year fruit canning was introduced into the United States, the process being identical with that in vogue at Pompeii twenty centuries ago.

The Courtesy of War.

In the battle of Fenghuangcheng the Japanese took among their captives two enormous Chinese vases of thirteenth century workmanship. On learning that they were a present to General Kuropatkin, General Kuropatkin promptly dispatched them to the Russian outposts with a polite note ending, "May the flowers of friendship blossom high in these vases." In Kuropatkin's reply he referred to the Japanese as "a people of generous friends whom I visited in peace, of magnificent foes in war, at whose hands even defeat is no disgrace."

RUSSIAN ARMY IN FULL RETREAT

(Continued from First Page.)

of Mukden as the telegraph line is in danger of being destroyed. The battle is in full progress.

FIRST DEFINITE NEWS TO REACH ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, March 8.—A dispatch to the Associated Press from its correspondent with the army of General Kuropatkin announcing the withdrawal of the Russians from their positions on the Shakhe river and saying that the Russians were in full retreat, was the first definite news received here to the effect that the battle was ended and that General Kuropatkin was making the best of his way northward. It does not come unexpectedly as the defeat of General Kuropatkin has been expected ever since Field Marshal Oyama made his brilliant stroke against the Russian right.

RUSSIANS FAILED TO FORCE JAPS BACK.

Kuropatkin's Headquarters, March 8.—While at some parts of the long battle line the Russians have been able to check the advance of the Japanese, their repeated and fierce counter attacks nowhere succeeded in forcing the Japanese from any ground gained. At the present stage of the conflict the censorship is necessarily strict and the Associated Press is precluded from describing the numbers and positions of the Japanese forces.

There is fighting now along the Shakhe river where the Russians spent the winter.

IN FULL RETREAT TO THE NORTHWARD.

General Kuropatkin's Headquarters in the field, via Fusan, March 8.—(Morning.)—The Russians last night under cover of the darkness evacuated the whole line along the Shakhe river and are now in full retreat northward. The Japanese infantry is pressing them closely.

Before retreating the Russians set fire to great heaps of supplies which burned throughout the night.

The fall of Mukden appears imminent. The Japanese are pushing the Russians hard on the east.

JAPANESE REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS.

Tokio, March 8.—Imperial army headquarters makes the following announcement to-day:

"In the direction of Singking on the morning of March 6 our force advanced toward Haujen. It first occupied Fushihata, and then Haujen.

"The situation in the direction of the Taitai and Manchuntan is unchanged.

"In the direction of the Shikhe river, east of the railway, at 3 o'clock in the morning of March 7, the enemy's infantry attacked the heights north of Tunchiatun, but were repulsed. The enemy left thirty dead on the field to-day.

"At 2 o'clock on the morning of March 7 the enemy's artillery concentrated its fire on the lines between Ta mountain and Wanpo mountain, and a large body of infantry attacked us, but were entirely repulsed at 4:30 o'clock.

"West of the railway we occupied East Hanchenpao at 11 a. m. on March 7, and later we repulsed an attempt of the enemy to retake the right bank of the Hun river.

"There are indications of the enemy's gradual reinforcement and of a gathering of troops in the vicinity of Yangshihun, seven miles southwest of Mukden.

"We captured two-thirds of the village of Linkuanpao, repulsing a counter attack made by the enemy with a division.

"Linkuanpao is situated eight miles west of Mukden."

Capture of Mauchutau.

Tokio, March 8.—(4 p. m.)—The following despatch has just been received from the headquarters of the Japanese armies in Manchuria:

"Our forces which have been engaging a large force of the enemy in the neighborhood of Mauchutau (southeast of Mukden) dislodged the enemy from his positions at 8 o'clock this morning and is now pursuing him northward."

Lines Have Not Been Cut.

St. Petersburg, March 8.—(2:45 p. m.)—The Associated Press is now in a position to positively deny the current rumors that General Kuropatkin's lines of communication have been cut. Within an hour a dispatch from Kuropatkin to Emperor Nicholas containing a report of the day's operations has arrived and is now being transmitted to Tsarskoe-Selo. Its contents are unknown except that Kuropatkin at nightfall still held Mukden.

The Associated Press hears from a high source that the position of the Russian left is critical. Compelled by the failure of Generals Oku and Nogi to crush the Russian right yesterday, Field Marshal Oyama again transferred the weight to his right and General Kuropatkin succeeded in driving in a wedge between General Linievitch's main army and General Rennen-kamp's corps which is the extreme left. The latter is declared to be in grave danger of being cut off or surrounded.

Escambia Lodge, No. 15, F. & A. M. Special communication of Escambia Lodge No. 15, F. & A. M., will be held Friday evening, March 10, at 8 o'clock. Work in F. C. degree. Visiting brethren fraternally invited.

VAL H. WRIGHT, W. M.
W. G. DAILBY, Secretary.

We hear that your hair is very sick

That's too bad! We had noticed it was looking pretty thin and faded of late, but naturally did not like to speak of it. By the way, Ayer's Hair Vigor is a regular hair grower, a perfect hair restorer. Sold, the world over, for 60 years. Lowell, Mass.

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Office: 43 S. Palafox Street, Phone 93, or Retail Yards: Cor. Taragona and Gonzalez Streets, Phone 6,
will receive prompt attention.

Our Tourist Friends

You have come to Pensacola because someone or something interested you in the Deep Water City.

You would not have come if you had not been interested and you would not stay here now if your later impressions did not justify your previous decision to spend the winter here.

It follows, therefore, that you are not only interested in Pensacola now, but you will in all probability continue to be interested after you leave and may possibly desire to return here for future winter seasons.

This being the case, you will want to keep in touch with the doings and developments in the Deepest Harbor on the Gulf, and no way can that be done so cheaply, easily, or satisfactorily as through the columns of

The Weekly Journal at \$1.00 Per Year

The Weekly Journal is a consolidation into one paper of all the local and latest telegraph news contained in the daily, and it furnishes a medium for keeping posted on Pensacola affairs which can not be excelled in any other way.

You will probably want something of an artistic nature to carry home with you or to send to your friends. The Journal's last year's

Progress and Prosperity Edition

is filled with beautiful illustrations of the city and harbor, and can be purchased at any of the book stores or at The Journal office for 15 cents a copy. The Journal will also shortly issue a special Pensacola and Panama Canal Edition. If you are not going to stay until it is issued you can leave your orders now, and copies will be mailed you at 15 cents a copy as soon as the edition appears.

You Are Invited

to call at The Journal office while in the city, get acquainted, and secure any information which you may desire about the city. The Journal office is open night and day, and you will always be welcome.